THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpœnas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Oog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY DECEMBER 1, 1855. No. 3.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickford, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machinery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

1 Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each,
3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c.

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacing Company," Newbern, N. C.

Oct. 30, 1855. 1097—w5t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXECUTED by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee*.

Oct 20, 1855. 97—td.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.

H. PENNINGTON.

Sept. 20, 1855. 78—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

EP. NASH'S STOCK OF PIANOS NOW ON HAND.

One Louis 14th pattern, 7 full octaves, double front, with richly carved scroll legs and mouldings.

One large 7 octaves, heavy carved mouldings and leg caps, and sliding desk.

One large 7 octaves, beautiful carved front ornaments and sliding desk.

One large 7 octaves, round corners, fancy desk and candlestands.

One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, double fronts, ornamented tablet.

One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, carved tablet &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, banded tablet.

One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, fancy desk, &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, large round corner, fancy desk, &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, square flush fancy desk, &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.

One large 6¾ octaves, square corner, sunk panel, &c.

Two large 6¾ octaves, square corner, plain illuminated plates.

One large 6¼ octaves, large round corner, candlestands, &c.

Two 6¾ octaves, square flush, fancy desks and stands.

Nineteen large 6 octaves, Pianos, of various patterns and styles of finish.

All the above instruments are from the celebrated factories of Jno. B. Dunham, H. Worcester, A. Stodart, Griffin, &c. Every Piano sold is warranted, and must give satisfaction even to the most fastidious. Prices of the above ranging from $225 to $600.

Nov. 12, 1855. 102—1y.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order heretofore made in the Petition of Edw'd Graham and others, Infants ex parte, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Saturday of November Court week, being the 24th day of November instant, a negro girl well trained and very valuable, aged some twelve or thirteen years, called Serena.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash. Bond with approved security, payable twelve months after the day of sale for the residue.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, *Commissioner*.

Nov. 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the matter of Henry A. Murrell and others, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 1st day of December next, being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake County on the waters of little Fall Creek, about eleven miles north of Raleigh, containing about one hundred and sixty-three acres, lately the estate of M. G. Murrell, dec'd., of Wake County.

TERMS OF SALE:—Seventy-five dollars of purchase money, to be paid in cash at the time of sale. A credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser for the residue upon his entering into bond with two approved sureties.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

No 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

JUST TO HAND, ANOTHER LOT OF FINE OVER Coats, Business Coats, Talmas, &c. Also a fresh supply of Cloths, Cass. and Vesting to be made to order; all of which will be sold low for cash. Call soon and supply yourselves, and don't forget to bring the wherewith.

KING & BIGGS.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1855. 102—3t.

N. B.—Those indebted to us will please make arrangements to settle, on or before the first of January 1856, as one of the firm expects to leave the State at that time. Those who don't comply with the above request will be waited on by an agent. K. & B.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.

October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.

NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,

One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 96—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

FINE FRUIT TREES!

30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.

JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.

Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, Sylvester, five feet eight or nine inches high; large front teeth; tolerable quick spoken. Said boy has a wife at S. M. Williams's, about 9 miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of he said Williams. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me six miles South of Raleigh, or in Raleigh jail so I can get him again.

JAMES PENNY.

Nov. 5, 1855. 1098—wtf.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1355, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gravety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith *By* his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

*** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

Resumption of the Through Travel!

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,
AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS
LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 *o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY*, (*Sundays excepted*,) at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon "	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Senatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.

Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.

THOS. M. GARDNER,
Grand Secretary.

Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

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Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
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Raleigh, N. C.

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TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.]

Daniel Webster's Letters--Letters from Clay--Randolph's Challenge--His Account of Monroe Edwards, the Forger--His Engagement to Miss Fletcher--His Autobiography, &c.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., November, 1855.

While staying at the home of the late Daniel Webster, I do not know that I can afford matter of more interest to your readers than by communicating some details in regard to the contents of Mr. Fletcher Webster's forthcoming collection of his father's correspondence, which will be published in the coming winter by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. This collection, which will be comprised in two royal octavo volumes of 600 pages each, uniform with Everett's edition of Webster's Works, will include only such letters as bear upon the social and domestic life of the great statesman, and, I venture to say, will place him in a far more interesting light than the great body of even his admirers have been accustomed to regard him. Indeed, it will, from the intrinsic interest of its contents, be eagerly sought for by those miscellaneous readers to whom the political career of Mr. Webster is a matter of comparative indifference.

Among the correspondents whose letters will be found in these volumes are the two Adamses, Madison, Monroe, Chief-Justice Marshall, Chancellor Kent, Benton, Clay, Everett, Story, Jeremiah Mason, Lord Spencer and Lord Ashburton. In addition to Mr. Webster's letters to these and other distinguished men, there are those which he wrote to his relations—his brother, children, employees, &c.—some of them (those to Ezekiel Webster) extending as far back as 1797, when he was but fifteen years of age. In regard to Clay's letters, of which there are quite a number, I could not help remarking the absence of that social freedom which might have been expected in a man like him. From the beginning to the end of his life, they show him to be totally wrapt up in the small political intrigues of the day; cogitating how to carry that or this State—how to circumvent or elect this or that candidate. They are quite voluminous, but, as specimens of friendly epistles, which they were designed apparently to be, almost of no value. The Ashburton correspondence, mostly written while conducting the treaty negotiations—shows what is not always the case—how much a first-rate private understanding between the parties may conduce to the despatch of business. Not a few of the boundary difficulties must have been removed over the nuts and wine by the distinguished participants in that transaction.—They evidently felt the highest confidence in each other's straight-forwardness and honor.

The challenge received by Mr. Webster from John Randolph, while they were both members of the National House of Representatives, takes up a portion of the correspondence. In this affair, General Wool, of New York, acted as the friend and adviser of Mr. Webster, and Senator Benton, of the challenging party. The singular deception of Monroe Edwards, practiced upon Lord Spencer, is also told at length. It may be remembered that in 1843, while this notorious individual was in England, he presented to Lord Spencer a forged letter of introduction from Mr. Webster, and took advantage of the civilities extended to him on that account, to borrow of that nobleman the sum of three hundred pounds, having been foiled, as he pretended, in some negotiations he had lately undertaken. Shortly after, Lord Spencer hearing something which led him to suspect the true character of Edwards, wrote to Mr. Webster, stating the circumstance and his suspicions, but declaring that he was nevertheless glad of the opportunity of thus showing his regard for Mr. Webster and those who bore his recommendation. To this Mr. Webster returned an answer, denying an acquaintance with Edwards, and exposing him as a bad character; but in the meantime, the adroit forger had managed to pay up, and before receiving the answer, Lord Spencer wrote another letter, announcing that Edwards had acted like an honorable man, and apologizing for ever having harbored a suspicion against Mr. Webster's friend.

A very pleasant part of the correspondence are the letters of Mr. Webster, written while a law student, to his brother Ezekiel, who was struggling to pay for his education by keeping school in Boston. All the spare cash which Daniel could earn by teaching or copying deeds had been devoted to his brother's college expenses, but his income was too narrow to meet them fully. Several of the letters relate to the subject of devising means for raising money to defray a debt of fifty dollars, which Ezekiel had incurred in the purchase of books in Boston. This caused the two brothers great perplexity. In one of his epistles, Daniel, after trying to cheer "Zeke" by an enumeration of the possibilities which yet remained for raising money, enters upon the following strain of philosophic consolation:

SALISBURY, November 2, 1802.

* * * * * *

"I have now by me two cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I will send them, if they be all. They will buy a pipe—with a pipe you can smoke—smoking implies wisdom—wisdom is allied to fortitude—from fortitude it is but one step to stoicism, and stoicism never pants for this world's goods. So, perhaps, my two cents, by this process, may put you quite at ease about cash."

Again, as late as June 10th, 1804, he writes from Salisbury, (N. H.,) after having declined a comfortable office in order to pursue his profession:

"Zeke, I don't believe but what Providence will do well for us yet. We shall live, and live comfortably. I have this week come within an ace of being appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Hillsborough county. Well, you will say, you are no better off than if you had not come within an ace. Perhaps I am—say nothing, but think a good deal, and do not 'distrust the gods.'"

In conclusion of this letter to his brother, of June 10th, he relieves his mind with the following verses:

"Fol di dol, dol di dol, di dol:
I'll make never money my idol,
With my friend and my pitcher,
I'm twenty times richer
Than if I made money my idol!
Fol di dol, dol di dol di dol."

It may be remarked here that Mr. Webster, in the midst of his family, and with his children and grand-children around, was not a little given to off-hand rhyming, and would greatly divert them by his extempore English heroics, in which the sonorous march of the rymth would be humorously disproportioned to the trifling nature of his theme.

But the poet's was not the only vocation which the great statesman narrowly escaped. At one time in his youth, some of his friends earnestly pressed upon him the duty of entering the Christian ministry, and he was wont to tell, with evident enjoyment, the story of his being advised to assume the business of *Necromancy!* An old man, who enjoyed the reputation in his native village of his being a wizard, assured young Daniel that he was "just made for a conjuror," and as there were at that time a great many stray cattle to be found, the business offered a good opening. He concluded by offering to take the future statesman into partnership, and to go halves with him in the profits!

While on the subject of Mr. Webster's history, I cannot forbear mentioning an incident related of his courtship, which I do not remember to have seen recorded. He was then a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher he had, probably with a view of combining utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying, "Grace, we have thus been engaged in untying knots; let us see if we can tie a knot, one which will not untie for a lifetime." He then took a piece of tape, and, after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind, gave it to her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now in a little box, marked by him with the words "Precious Documents," containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial is still to be found. The knot has never been untied.

Perhaps the most interesting relic of Mr. Webster which will be incorporated in these volumes, will be his autobiography, as yet unpublished, written by him in the year 1829, for his friend Mrs. E. B. Lee, of Boston. It is written in his clear, legible hand, and covers sixty three pages of letter paper. The time over which the narrative extends is from his birth in 1782 to his final settlement as a lawyer in Boston in 1816. The first four years of his Congressional life are thus taken in, while he represented New Hampshire in the House of Representatives. The whole history of his humble beginning, his experience as a collegian and a law student, the books he read, his first efforts at newspaper writing, are here related with something of that simplicity and absence of reserve, as well as with an occasional weightiness of remark, which lend a charm to the autobiographies of Gibbon and Franklin. He also at times alludes to his eminent contemporaries in the legal profession, of whom he places his friend, the distinguished Jeremiah Mason, at the head; and I observed two elaborate parallels copied by him from his journal, written while a law student in Boston, between Samuel Dexter and Theophilus Parsons, then the two rival leaders of the Boston bar, evincing no little discrimination and power of intellectual analysis. His first meeting with Governor Gore, into whose office he first entered to pursue the law, is told quite amusingly. He was then a rather raw young man from the country, and felt obliged to make a long and studdied apology for the want of letters of introduction, which he offered to go and procure. Governor Gore, however, who appears to have been satisfied by inspection of the character of his visitor, cut him short, by telling him to come back, hang up his hat, and sit down to his books at once, adding that he might procure the letters at "his leisure."

It is rather to be regretted that the autobiograpy left by Mr. Webster's eminent friend, Jeremiah Mason, could not be included in the present volumes, as they were so long associated as the ornaments of the New England bar. This document is stated to be extremely interesting, and to contain much matter which would illustrate the life and times of himself and Mr. Webster. Doubtless, however, the family of Mr. Mason will one day publish it, but its circulation would be greatly augmented by its connection with the volumes about to be published by Mr. Fletcher Webster. T.

ANOTHER SELL—MADNESS AND A METHOD IN IT. On Wednesday last, a neatly dressed, very prepossessing and prettily spoken woman, somewhere between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, drove up to the door of the Insane Hospital, over which Dr. —— presides, and inquired for that gentleman. She was ushered into the reception room, and awaited the coming of the doctor with an air of *nonchalance* which rather fascinated the servant, who looked upon her with eyes of admiration and unfeigned pleasure. When left alone she amused herself, a woman always will, in gratifying her curiosity by inspecting the various articles in the room critically and thoroughly. The doctor being announced, she received him with one of those bewildering smiles which some women know so well how to bestow, and whose influence no man of feeling can resist. The doctor welcomed her with more than usual warmth, and soon learned the object of her visit.

She had come, she said, with a glance full of melancholy, and a tone of more than womanly tenderness, to as certain of the doctor, in person, whether she could secure private quarters for her husband, who was subject to intense fits of aberation of mind, but whose conduct toward her, bitter and cruel as it was, could not alienate her love for him, which was the all-pervading passion of her soul. He had grown so violent of late that she wished to have him secured from violence to himself as well as to her, (and here the charming creature wept for some moments,) and if she could make an arrangement with the doctor, she urged that it should be kept as private as his most secret thoughts, and her husband beyond the scrutiny of visitors. And then she said her heart would break, she knew it would, and wept bitterly and long.

The doctor, as all who know his kind and tender heartedness will readily imagine, was not insensible to the touching recital of his visitor, and with that frankness which always characterizes him, he promised to comply with her wishes, to give her husband a private apartment and his special care—and also to shield him from the gaze of curiosity-seekers who run down public institutions.

The lady was not long in arranging terms; she was not long in expressing her thanks, intermingled with tears: she was not long in settling the details of her husband's confinement; she was not long, in short, in taking her leave. And as she stepped into her carriage, aided by the kind hand of the doctor, she turned her beautiful face toward him, and cast upon him a glance that was full of tenderness and solicitude, and inspired him anew with admiration and pity.

The carriage drove away, the doctor's eyes following amid the clouds of dust which followed in its wake, until it was entirely lost to view. Down to the bridge, along the crowded thoroughfare, over the pebbled way of Chestnut street to a fashionable, if not the fashinable, jewelry establishment of our city, the carriage passed, its sweet and solitary inmate glancing out and smiling within, and growing radiant with a thought that requires another paragraph to learn.

She alighted, and glided into the bazaar of glod and silver and precious stones, with all the stateliness of a queen. One or two of the gentlemanly attendants ran to learn her wish. She wanted to select a set of silver ware, not too plain, something neat, tasteful and beautiful. The various patterns were shown, and a set valued at $500 was selected by the lady of stately tread. She desired the articles to be put up, a bill made out, and she would settle it. Her wishes were complied with, and the lady took out her elegant port monnaie, but alas! there were about $40 in it. She had picked up her wrong port monnaie, she said with bewitching sweetness, and she was vexed at her stupidity. She, however, could arrange it. She was the wife of Dr. ——, the principal physician of the Insane Hospital, and she desired her attendant to accompany her to that place, when she would pay him at once. Who could resist such a request from a beautiful woman—a request spoken as much with the eyes as the voice? Not the clerk certainly.

The two got into the carriage together, and back it whirled to the Hospital. The lady jumped from the carriage, and was warmly greeted by the Doctor, who was at the entrance.

"Doctor, this is my husband," said she, with an air at once sweet and sorrowful.

The poor attendent started. He was struck aghast. He could not fathom her meaning.

"What did you say?"

"Doctor, this my husband, please take him in charge."

"The devil, madame. I'm not your husband, what do you mean—"

Bursting into tears she sobbed aloud: "He has another spasm—he has another attack. Oh! Doctor, if you have pity in your soul, secure him, and save yourself and me from violence."

In vain the poor fellow attempted to explain. He was hurried along the corridor and into a room, and confined securely—the woman all the while following close behind, weeping as though her heart would break. The Doctor and the lady returned to the reception room, and the latter, after, giving the other an outline of the peculiarities of her alleged husband's attacks, together with some directions in reference to the care she desired to have bestowed upon him, she left, promising to return again in a few days. And away whirled the carriage, the silver ware and the lady; neither of which has been heard of since.

The poor attendant was confined for three days before any one about the establishment could be induced to convey a letter to his employers, who, all the time, were suspecting his honesty, and preparing to advertise him in the newspapers. Upon the receipt of the letter it did not take them long to discover that they had been sold most brilliantly; and upon their appearance at the hospital, it did not take the Doctor long to discover that he had been sold decidedly; the poor attendant was satisfied upon his arrival at the hospital, that he had been sold most sorrowfully indeed. And here, we think, we will end the story, which has been talked over in fashionable circles for the past three or four days with many a hearty laugh. *Phila. paper.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—One of the best means of making the Common School system beneficial (second to obtaining good and competent teachers) is to have public examinations of the scholars. We were highly gratified on Thursday evening at the proficiency evinced by the scholars composing Haymount district school under the direction of Mr Thaddeus Troy. The school committee have been fortunate in securing the services of as competent a man as Mr Troy to conduct the schaol, and if every teacher in the public employ would manifest the care and interest Mr Troy does, the good effects of our Common school system would be seen and felt in a greater degree upon the rising generation. His new method of teaching Grammar we think better calculated to impress the minds of the children with the rules than the old system. We can endorse the remarks of the Superintendent of the Board in this County, made on the occasion, when he said that this school was, no doubt, the model school of the State. *Fay. Cor.*

WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR AMERICA.

Under this heading, the Tipperary Leader, an Irish paper, has an article which for its historic details, if for nothing else will be instructive to many of our native American citizens. It contains some slight inaccuries, which the intelligent reader will be at no loss to correct.

It is a matter of deep and bitter disappointment to the thinking, liberal minds in Europe, who have been taught to look to this country as the land of the freedom and equality—the boasted asylum for the oppressed of all nations, where civil and religious freedom go hand in hand, and to the blessings of which the world has been a thousand times invited—it is a matter of heart-felt grief with them to hear of the existence of a party here, whose living principles consist in making the accident of birth and the form of religion the test of fealty to the country and of admittance to privileges and franchises which the spirit of our institutions, as well as the positive enactments of constitution and law guarantee in the most explicit and positive terms.—It is not to be wondered at that our minds should be refreshed from abroad by such reminiscences as those we publish below:

"What has Ireland done for America?

In the first Border wars among the settlers we find two Irishmen heading the opposing factions—Colonels Plunket and Butler; but their bravery and skill were afterwards employed in nobler warfare. About this time, also, the Indians were retiring westward before the White Man; and, in a fight against them, a young emigrant boy is performing prodigies of valor. At length he fell into the hands of the Indians, but they so admired him for his bravery that they spared his life. And this was afterwards John Stark, the Irish Republican General of Brigade, who was one of the first to serve under Washington.

Montgomery and Sulivan had begun their military career under Wolfe in the Canadian wars, but threw aside the sword for the peace of domestic retirement. Disaffection began to sway the American colonies. Combinations were formed. Irish settlers were among the most active in their organization. It was an Irishman who flung the first pebble at the Philistine of the Old World by uttering the first treason. When Franklin wrote from London—"The Sun of Liberty is set—the Americans must light the lamps of Industry and Economy"—an Irish settler in Pennsylvania replied to him in these significant words: "Be sure of it we shall light torches of quite another sort." Two Irishmen—Sullivan and Langdan—brought munitions of war from Fort Newcastle to Bunker's Hill and Irish hands were engaged at Lexington in drawing the first blood of the Revolution.

Montgomery retired with a fair young wife to the quiet scenes of the domestic fireside; but Congress called him from his happy home to become one of the first Brigadier Generals of the revolution—"an event," he says, "which must put an end for a while, perhaps for ever, to my quiet scheme of life. But the will of the oppressed people, compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, must be obeyed." He was soon at the head of his troops. He fought at the taking of Quebec; and that night the frosty stars of a Canadian sky looked down upon the stiffened corps of the Donegal Highlander, the protomartyr of American Independence. O'Connor, in his "Military History of the Irish Nation," states that General Montgomery was second only to Washington in martial fame during the American war.—He fell beneath the walls of Quebec with three balls buried in his breast; and forty years afterwards his ashes were gathered by the nation, with whose glory his name is imperishably interwoven, and whose deepest foundation is cemented with his blood—then were they gathered amid a nation's gratitude to their last resting-place, in the principal church of New York—then did his memory receive the national canonization which has stamped it for ever upon the page of American history—and then, also, did the tears of his early love, in her hoary widowhood, fall fresh upon the ashes of the martyr.

The first Commodore of the American navy was Barry, a native of Tacumshane, in Wexford. He commanded a merchantman, and was marked by Washington in Philadelphia as the man of the sea; and in due time he was raised to this post of honor, for which he proved himself so worthy. He was born in 1745, the year of Fontenoy, and received his commission from Congress in 1776. He intercepted the British supplies, captured the Edward, the Atlanta, and the Trespassa at sea, and his naval discipline won for him the proud title of "Father of of the American navy." He was a pious Catholic to the last, having made his will in favor of the Catholic Orphan Society, of St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia. It was he who brought Lafayette back to France—who would not be bribed by Lord Howe "for the value or command of the whole British fleet;" and who received the public thanks of Washington for his services to the cause of independence.

And then there are General Jackson and General Shields, besides Sullivan who carried the powder and arms from Fort Newcastle to Bunker's Hill, and who ultimately rose to be a member of Congress, and was elected General of Brigade. Know, another Irishman, left his book-shop in Boston, and became the first Commander of the Ordinance of the United States. The Clintons were natives of Ireland, one of whom had succeeded Montgomery; and Stark, whom we found fighting against the Indians at the age of eighteen, drove Burgoyne to Saratoga where he surrendered to the American General.—The Butlers, whom we found engaged in border warfare were Irishmen, and Lafayette states that whenever he "wanted anything well done he got a Butler to do it." Anthony Wayne was surnamed "Mad," from his desperate assaults; General Edward Hand was remarkable for the same reckless daring. He was a native of Queen's County, and emigrated to Canada as a surgeon to the Irish Brigade in the French service, under General Motcalm, who fell at Quebec with Montgomery and Wolfe. Stephen Moylan, a native of Cork, and brother to the Catholic Bishop of that city, was Commissary General and Aid-de-Camp to Washington at Cambridge. "Mad Anthony Wayne" and Stephen Morlan, fought side by side during the war. And the French agents decorated with the Order of the Cincinnati, the Marquis M'Mahon, and Count Dillon, who were the descendants of Irishmen in the French service; and at the present day, General M'Mahon, descendant of the former, won some of the brightest laurels at the late capture of the Malakoff by the French.

General Jackson, tho son of Tyrone parents, was born on their passage to America. He was a true soldier of the Republic, who marched from the battle-field to the President's chair. General Shields fought in the Mexican war, and is described as being one of the first living soldiers of the Irish race, "not excepting Cavaignac or Guyon," the descendants of Irishmen. And who backed America in the English parliament? The Irishmen Burke, Sheridan, Barrett, Flood, and Grattan, and the Englishman Chatham. When England wanted to raise 40,000 men in Ireland for the prostration of the colonies, the Irish parliament denounced the project and refused the request. One of the first addresses of Congress was to Ireland, exonerating it from all blame in the atrocious cruelties practised upon the American people by the mother country. Franklin wrote in a similar spirit from Paris to the Irish people. And thus we see the part that Ireland acted in the cause of American freedom.

Thomson, an Irishman, was the first Secretary of Congress. The Declaration of Independence was signed by nine Irishmen—some of them the poorest of poor emigrants. One paid his passage by service at the other side of the Atlantic. Another, though poor, also, told those who strove to bribe him, that "the King of England was not rich enough to purchase him." A third was rich, Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, the only one who attached his residence to his signature, thus risking his property with his life, and identifying himself thoroughly with the cause of American Independence. Six names of Irish origin are among the promulgators of the Constitution, and there are twenty Irish names among the ninety citizens of Philadelphia who raised nearly half a million of dollars for the support of the army. Colles, an Irishman, was one of the first to lay the foundations of the inland navigation of the States, and to trenen America into Missouris for the convenience of its people and the promotion of its trade. Robert Fulton, an Irishman, was the first who made a vessel litterally walk the waters like a thing of life, when he launched a steamboat, first on the Seine, and afterwards on the Hudson. Porter, a young Irish emigrant of fifty years ago, was twice elected as a Senator, and the announcement of his death caused the adjournment of both houses of Congress.

America had the benefit of Irish military skill in her struggles for freedom.

And what is the reward of our Race for all this? Alas, ask the blackened homesteads and red graves of the murdered Irish at Louisville.

Tipperary Leader.

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]

"A Song for the Grand Old Mountain."

It affords me much gratification and pleasure to share, with the public, a chaste, beautiful, spirited and glowingly eloquent tribute to King's Mountain—chaste in its array of purest Saxon—beautiful in its truthfulness—spirited in its every sentiment, and eloquent in each thought as it breathes and every word as it burns—from the pen of the clever author of "Oliatta and other Poems"—the young Poet-Laureate of South Carolina. It is given to us in reply to Invitation by the Committee. We give it praise beyond comparison, when we think it equal to the noble theme. If Caldwell had written nothing beside, this alone might well win for him an unfading laurel, and claim, in his behalf, generous room in the warm and grateful hearts of those who love the old Mountain and its cherished memories!

NEWBERRY, Sept. 25, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Circumstances over which I have no control will compel me to forego the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to be present at the Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain. To the request of an Ode on that famous victory I cheerfully accede, wishing only that it were more worthy of the occasion. Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the compliment paid me.

I remain very truly yours,
HOWARD H. CALDWELL.

To Messrs. Wilson, Miller and Melton, Committee.

Ode on the Battle of King's Mountain.

A song for the grand old mountain!
Where heroes fought and died,
Where, free as a forest-fountain,
Rolled blood in a purple tide!
Where the dark, accursed Tory
Met a bloody fate, and just,
And the British lion's glory
Was trampled in the dust!
Sons of the trackless wildwood,
The sturdy warriors came,
To avenge old age and childhood,
And the cottage wrapt in flame.
Shall the aged, weak and hoary—
Shall the infant at the breast,
Die by hand of reereant Tory,
And none his course arrest?
Waken, sons of freedom, waken!
Arm ye, arm ye for the fight!
See the Tory camp-fire's beacon,
Glaring on the troubled night!
Lo! they gather and they gather,
From each vale and nook and hill,
Men that sleep upon the heather,
Men that quaff the mountain rill,
Men whose hearts were fired and burning
To avenge the widow's tears,
And the stricken orphan's mourning,
And the insulted grandsire's hairs!
There's no sound of fond commotion,
But a murmuring deep and low,
Like the warning voice of ocean
Ere the storm begins to blow.
As they scale the hills they tell it,
By the fixed and lowering brow,
That if life *must* go, they'll sell it
For an awful vengeance now;
And that banner, torn and tattered,
Waving in the bright sunshine,
Cast a glory where it fluttered,
Like the Cross of Constantine!
With a zeal and fire scarce human—
Tho' they yet were raw and few—
Did they dare the haughty foeman;
They were fewer, but more true!
Now marched the brave nine hundred,
And CAMPBELL led the first,
Loud the volleying rifles thundered,
Loud the foeman's volley burst!
When thick the fight was closing
In unequal strife around,
And the foes our ranks confusing,
Hark! brave SHELBY's on the ground!
Now, in hottest of the battle
While the fight is doubtful still,
Gallant CLEVELAND's bullets rattle
From the left side of the hill!
Now, now the foes are running,
Now, behold their leader fall!
And each patriot bosom burning,
Sends the cry of triumph full!
But alas! though Tories flying
Tell the bloody battle done,
Brave WILLIAMS lies there, dying—
Oh victory, dearly won!
Now, ye patriots, eight and eighty,
Who fell on that fatal day;
Now a host commemorate ye,
And a nation's honors pay!
In your high and heavenly dwelling
Can ye hear the thrilling cry
From the thousand bosoms swelling,
With the pride and triumph high?
To the highest empyrean
Swell the loud, repeated strain;
'Tis a nation sings the paen
From the Mexique Gulf to Maine!

Oh, that day of toil and glory!
Oh, that ever wondrous day!
Told in many a song and story
Yet a rallying cry shall be:
Where our people, rising boldly,
For a trodden right demand,
Not in speech, recited coldly,
But with rifle in each hand!
Where we feel oppression galling,
Sound this name o'er field and flood,
As the freeman's war-cry calling
To blot out our wrongs in blood—
Of that host so brave and lowly
Let the memory still abide,
To be cherished, aye, as holy,
With a reverence and a pride!
So, to unborn ages waiting,
Let us sound their worthy fame
As a rallying cry repeating
The old KING'S MOUNTAIN'S name!*

*Of this battle, a correspondent of the Charleston Standard says: "It was won by weakness against strength; by ignorance against discipline; by despair against confidence and hope. It was the unpurchased offspring of patriotism to liberty." See, also, the glowing description of this fight in "Horse Shoe Robinson." Truly it stands alone and unrivalled by any other battle known to history, in the means by which it was achieved; in the dramatic interest which marked the movement; in the motives which prompted action, and its immediate effects upon the contest."

ROLLING LAND AFTER CORN-PLANTING.—Rolling land after planting corn will pay as well as good ploughing or harrowing. Indeed, the time spent in rolling down a field pays better than in almost any other way, while preparing for a crop. Many farmers who have dropped their seed upon the dry, hot surface, and covered it with earth resembling ashes more than anything else, last spring, had they rolled their fields afterwards, would have seen nice long rows of green sprouting corn about the time they were planting over.

There are two reasons why rolling produces moisture in dry seasons. One is, that the earth, being made firmer, conducts the moisture from the subsoil more readily; and another is, that the ground, being made perfectly level, there is little more than half the surface presented to the action of the wind or sun, or from which evaporation takes place.

Another great advantage in rolling land is the ease with which the land is afterwards cultivated. Crushing down the lumps and filling up the hollows leaves the ground in such a fine condition that the cultivator may be started almost as soon as the corn begins to "peep," as there is litter danger of rolling heavy lumps of coarse stuff upon the young blades.

In this respect a roller is of as much advantage in wet weather as in dry. A roller can, and in my opinion ought to be used on corn ground in any kind of a season. It is a cheap implement, can be made with a scraper behind to clean it at every revolution in wet weather. A boy can drive the team and follow a man with the two-row hand-planter. I can show any person who wishes two fields of corn, merely separated by a fence, planted on the same kind of land, at the same time, and out of the same kind of seed. One has been rolled down, the other has not, and the rolled corn is a foot higher than the other. No hills are missing, it has not been planted over, while the other has been re-planted, probably on an average of one hill in five. So much for the planter on prairie soil.

[J. H. Jones, in the Prarie Farmer.

REGISTRATION LAW IN SCOTLAND.—The following dialogue is said to have taken place, recently, in a parish in Scotland, on the occasion of registering the birth of a child:—Register, to the woman wishing the birth of her son registered—"And the name of the child is John?" "Yes sir." "Is she male or female?" "Male, sir." "Is she your own child?" "He is, sir." "And was you present at its birth?" [Exit the woman in perfect astonishment.]

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Who are true Americans, or how can a true American be a Know Nothing, consistantly? This can easily be explained. All acknowledge that true Americans are friends to christianity—Know Nothingism is opposed to christianity; therefore, true Americans can not be Know Nothings. True Americans are willing for all men to read the Bible and judge for themselves, and worship the author of the same as conscience dictates. Know Nothings abhor this—they want all to see as they do and act as they do. True Americans never swear men into any order, and impose it upon them to butcher men. How do Know Nothings act? The Louisville riot answers this.

True Americans defend the Constitution of the United States and look upon it as being true and just to all both North and South and are unwilling to see it laid aside. Are the Know Nothings defending the Constitution? Their platform and votes in all of their elections are plain enough on this point. True Americans despise sectional politics and political strife; but love and cherish national politics and union of the States. The Know Nothings are not national—to prove this we have only to look at Massachusetts, Kentucky, Louisiana, California, &c., where we see one thing in one State and another thing in another State. In Massachusetts the Know Nothings are abolitionists; in Kentucky they are men *killers;* in Louisiana they are Catholics; in California they must be foreigners according to the election of that State, because California is filled up with Americans, Mexicans, Spaniards, French, English, Irish, Chinese, Hindoos, Dutch, &c. Then, they are at a loss for a name; perhaps they go by a different name over there, such as Hindoos, because they cannot all be Americans by birth; but this is easily done, they are just the right stamp to do anything to please these poor foreign *devils* as they call them. What party is now acting in the day?—the true American party, Democratic. Not the Know Nothing American Whig Republican Northern party. What party upholds such men as Wilson, Chase, Wade, Giddings, and the three thousand preachers who signed a petition to repeal the Nebraska bill? What party utters so many bitter vituperations against the administration of President Pierce? This same Know Nothing concern is the very one. What party swears its members to vote as the majority may see fit, and compels its members to keep all things secret, to fight for one another, to make foreigners do just as may seem best for the future good of the party? This same tricky upstart. What party enjoins it upon its members never to make known any person who belongs to the lodge, and then holds a Convention in Philadelphia and abrogates all this? This humbug K. N. affair. Democrats, who have joined this new party for the sake of popularity, is this a fact you did? why this is strange. You do not pretend to think of going in a bad cause—you thought that it was just what it was represented to be, did you?—Could you not see where it came from and where it was going? of course you did. Then you are sorry you ever joined any such a thing, are you? Then, come out from among them. You K. N's are not half so uneasy about the Catholics overruning our country as you pretend; you are a great deal more uneasy for fear you will not be elected to some high office. You only hate the foreigner because he most generally chooses to vote for himself, or do his own voting, and consequently leaves you in the minority. This is what makes you kill him—you think if he will not please you he shall not please any other class. Next time treat him as a brother and he will treat you the same. You are not living with the Northern wing of your lodge in perfect ease, are your? if so don't talk about their free negroism—You Southern K. N's are very much opposed to the fanatical part of your order, are you? Then don't claim every abolition triumph as yours. Sometimes I wonder what you are aiming at, I never hear of any good thing you do. When you get into office you start immediately on the hunt of some *Female School*—take a woman with you and charge her expenses to the government, or at least some of you act thus. You vote for just any man who may be the choice of your lodge whether it is your choice or not. You talk *big* talk about the Democratic party bargaining with the Catholics for their votes in consequence of which Campbell was appointed Post Master General. You believe no such a thing—you say that the K. N. party is the only true American party. Do hush the like of this, why you neither believe it yourself nor want any other person to be so simple; but this you do know that you are a member of a party, the fractions of which have been for this and for that—some for a United States Bank, high tariff, distribution of the public lands, some for the freedom of the negroes, &c.

Then all quit your ways of error and join in with the way of truth. Finally, all who have joined this great pretended American reform party, or Know Nothings, study well and then you will be able to understand their mysteries—don't be a Know Nothing because it is wrong. No member of a Church can be a K. N. and live in peace with his God. You K. N's are very anxious to see all men out of office, that are not your men, you will be glad if your conscience does not condemn you when you see another K. N. in office. Just look at reason and the Bible, and you will not be a K. N. any longer. I understand that the K. N.'s are to have a committee in each County, also in each District. What next? But if the Democrats stand unshaken, as they have in nearly every case, the North Carolina Democrats will have one of the largest majorities ever given next summer. Now is the time, and the right time. Let each County hold meetings and nominate men for the Legislature in due time—put up men who will fight bravely, fight knowingly, and fight ever.

YADKIN.

For the Standard.

DIALECTIC HALL, Nov. 25th, 1855.

WHEREAS, By an awful decree of Almighty God, our late esteemed fellow member, John P. Wall, has passed from time to eternity; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That of his benevolent disposition, his kind heart, his amiable and ennobling traits of character, we who knew him best are the witnesses; and as we esteemed him while living so we revere him now that he is dead—as we loved him, so shall his memory be kept fresh in our hearts.

Resolved, That the untimely fate of our lamented brother is to us a propitious monitor, and reminds us that none are too young—none too pure to die; yet it is a consolation to know that the wintry blast of death kills not the buds of virtue—he lives in our affections though his spirit is gone.

Resolved, That we offer our condolence to the family and friends of the deceased, and would commingle our grief at the common altar of love.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, and a copy sent to his bereaved relatives, and to the N. C. Argus, Standard, Pee Dee Star, and University Magazine for publication.

J. EVANS, JR.,
A. C. AVERY,
C. DOWD, } Com.

The following paragraph from the Athens (Tenn.) *Post* shows what railways do for farmers of the three counties named derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat of more than $200,000 from the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sell for $200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railways to take it off:

"WHEAT.—The price continues at $1. One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on Thursday, the 6th. This county will export, of the late yield of the harvest, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Other counties along the line of the rail road will perhaps do as well. The three counties of Bradly, McMinn and Monroe, from the information now in our possesion, we have no doubt will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of one dollar per bushel. Here, then, is the snug sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars diffused among the people of those counties for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same counties export before the rail road was built, and at what price? Not more than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the mean while lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by enhancement almost without an effort of their own."

HOLD BACK WELL.—A Western editor says that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses—they hold back so well.

For the Standard.

"THE SONG OF THE WAR-GOD."

I sit high on the cloud in the midst of the storm,
With lightning-wreathed brow and red glaring eye;
I ride on the whirlwind a terror-robed form,
And veil with dread gloom the soft smiling sky.

With the thunder to herald my blood-stained career,
I traverse the earth marked with murder and flame;
At the sound of my voice, man cowers in fear,
And shrinks back affrighted before my dread name.

The home that I love is the black battle cloud,
Whence I gaze with fierce joy on the red plain below;
As wrapped in its smoke and flame-flicker'd shroud,
It lies glutting my sight with its visions of woe.

Oh sweet to my ear is the orphan's sad moan,
The cry of the widow, the wail of despair;
As they pierce thro' the clouds of my storm-curt'nd throne,
By the cannon roar borne on the dark murky air.

As I sweep o'er the earth in my merciless course,
My breath like the pestilence, withers its bloom;
My foot-prints are ashes; my voice wild and hoarse,
Rings with terrible joy o'er the direful doom.

My shrine is the plain, strewed with dying and dead,
With horrors o'ershadowed, and reeking with gore;
While I shriek with delight o'er the brave spirits fled,
And exultingly list to the cannon's fierce roar.

T.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.

Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * Dazzling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Matthew S Davis—a young man who has sought a solid education, with express reference to the business of teaching, and has selected it, not as a stepping stone to some other call, but as a permanent profession. Mr. Davis is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and was prepared for College chiefly in the School of which he has now become the Principal. We have had, therefore, every opportunity of knowing his character and qualifications; and we confidently assure those who may feel inclined to patronize the School, that they will find in Mr. Davis a teacher to whom they may with comfort and confidence intrust the moral and mental training of their children.

Board can be had in the village at $10 per month.
Tuition—English Department, $10 00
Latin and Greek, 15 00
Incidental expenses, 50
The next Session will commence the 2nd Monday in January, 1856. By order of the Board,
A. H. RAY, *President.*
DANIEL S. HILL, *Sec'y.*
Louisburg, Nov. 8th, 1855. 1—4w.

A TEACHER WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of the Valley Academy, Caldwell county, N. C. For a permanent classical school, there is scarcely a more desirable location in the State, combining, as it does, the advantages of health, cheapness, morality of the neighborhood, &c. None need apply except such as are thoroughly qualified to prepare boys to enter our University, and who are of good moral conduct.

Application must be made by 1st of January, 1856. No objection to a limited school, if preferred. Direct to the undersigned, or to Gen. S. F. Patterson.

ED. W. JONES,
Fort Deannce, N. C.
Nov. 19, 1855. 1—3t.

PIANOS.--THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Raleigh and public generally that he still continues to manufacture Pianos at his old stand on Hargett Street. He has recently finished two, which for sweetness of tone, touch and durability will compare favorably with any made

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1855.

HENDERSON MASS MEETING.

We had the pleasure of being present on Wednesday at Henderson, Granville, the first day of the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing mass meeting at that place. Notwithstanding the day was quite cold and unpleasant for the season, there was an assemblage of between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons; and among them we were glad to see a number of the fair sex, and hundreds of the honest and independent farmers of Granville and the adjacent Counties. The Raleigh cars arrived at Henderson about nine o'clock, not so well filled, by the way, as we expected they would be; but the large crowd that came up with the Weldon accommodation train, which arrived about ten, fully made up for the lack of attendance from Wake and Franklin.

At twelve o'clock the crowd proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where the meeting, on motion of the Hon. A. W. Venable, was organized by the appointment by acclamation, of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards as Chairman. Mr. Edwards, on taking the Chair, spoke for some half an hour in his most impressive manner, upon topics involved in the existing crisis in the country's affairs. He reviewed rapidly the history of the country—showed what the Democracy had done to preserve the Union, and expressed his abiding belief that our only hope was to be found hereafter, as heretofore, in the great national Democratic party. The Union could be maintained only by a strict construction of the Constitution.—In all times of trial and danger, like the present, he would appeal if necessary to the people of the free States against the demagogues and plotters of evil in that region. The people were conservative, and could be relied upon now as in past time. He said he would counsel, in the first place, a firm demand by the Southern people of all their Constitutional rights; and, in the second place, a pacific course on our part in our dealings on the great questions at issue with the Northern people. He also expressed his warm and emphatic condemnation of the Know Nothing faction. He regarded it as one of the most dangerous isms that could infest the country; but he congratulated the audience upon the evidences to be seen in every quarter of its decline and fall.

The venerable statesman spoke with unusual force and spirit, stirring the hearts of all present with his words. Many of his old constituents were in the assemblage, warmly responding to the utterance of the same principles and sentiments in matters of government and Constitutional construction, which they had heard from his lips a quarter of a century ago, and which they had cheered and sustained him in carrying out in the halls of Congress. Time goes by, and men and manners change, but Democracy, bottomed as it is in the Constitution, is ever the same.

Mr. Edwards having concluded, the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, was introduced to the audience, and spoke for more than an hour on the subjects of Know Nothingism, slavery, the Nebraska bill, and kindred topics. He said he found himself in what might be considered strange company; but he asked and looked for his old Whig friends, and found many of them in a dark corner, concealed from the light of day. He asked them what they were doing—the answer was, "*I don't know.*" Where had they been?—"*I don't know.*" What had become of Whig principles?—"*I don't know.*" He said that, as a Whig, he had met the Democracy in the open day, had contended with them openly before the people, and there were no oaths, no concealments, no mysterious grips on either side. Both parties had labored for the good of the country, and the means they employed were honest, aboveboard, and known and read of all men. The man who held that virtue was confined to any particular party or sect, was a bigot and a fool. He had found true men in both parties, and honesty and right intent in the masses of the people generally; and he deeply regretted that so many of his old friends had gone astray into the dark labyrinths of Know Nothingism.—For himself, he was still a Whig on all the old issues; but those issues had either been settled, or had been abandoned by his former associates, and new ones had been presented. As against the pestilent isms of the Know Nothings, and on the great questions of slavery, the Constitution, and the Union, he was with the Democratic party; he was with that party, because he was for his country and for the perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution; and that party, in his humble judgment, was the only one which at this time could administer the government on national principles, and give reasonable assurance that our institutions would be preserved. He spoke from personal observation and experience while in Congress. He had seen, with regret, the great body of the Whigs of the free States maintaining grounds of hostility to the South; and he had seen, also, and had proclaimed the fact every where, as due to common justice even, that the Democrats of the same region, as a party, and as represented in Congress, were disposed, and had shown a readiness by their votes, to respect the Constitutional rights of the South, and to aid in securing those rights to our people as involved in the slavery question. He spoke in terms of high commendation of such Democrats as Douglas, Cass, and Toucey, and of such Whigs as Choate, Everett, and Farley. He did not pause to ask, in a contest like this, what the true men were called—he looked to acts, not names—to deeds, not professions, and shaped his course accordingly. The K. N's. could offer no reasonable assurance that the Union would be safe in their hands. They were not national—they were sectional on the great question which so vitally concerns us all, and were, therefore, powerless for good in this respect in the very beginning of their movements. In addition to this, they were intolerant and proscriptive, and as such should and must be overthrown before the progress of enlightened public opinion. He spoke at some length and in commanding eloquence in support of the principles of religious liberty, and in opposition to the narrow and exclusive policy of the K. N's. in relation to foreign emigration.

We have not pretended to report Mr. Kerr, but only to give some—not by any means—all the points made and positions maintained. He spoke with much fluency and force, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout his remarks.

Mr. Kerr was followed by the Hon. A. W. Venable. Mr. Venable spoke evidently without preparation, but he acquitted himself nevertheless in his happiest manner. He dealt some hard blows upon Know Nothingism, and referred in this connection to the manly and patriotic stand of his friend Mr. Kerr, who, without calculating consequences to himself, and without regard to office or promotion, was co-operating with the Constitutional party of the country and against many of his old party associates. He avowed himself a Democrat in every sense and shape; and he looked with confidence to the national Democracy to protect the rights of his section and save the Union. He interspersed his remarks with several capital anecdotes, illustrative of the positions of the K. N.'s—and kept the audience—many of them his old friends and neighbors—in the best humor. He had believed from the first that Know Nothingism could take no permanent hold upon the minds of the people, and, if left alone, unassailed, would die of mere weakness and the badness of its doctrines. The hand of death was already upon it—we could see it in the indications from every quarter; but Democracy was a living principle, always the same, always operating, with the Constitution for its guide, for the good of the country. He concluded by calling on the people to return on to-morrow, to listen to the able addresses that would be made; and he then invited the large crowd to the barbecue and refreshments spread for them under the canvass.

The meeting then adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M., at which time it was expected speeches would be made by Dr. Pritchard and Mr. Jenkins, of Warren.

The amplest preparations had been made for entertaining the people, and the barbecue and accompaniments were excellent. When such men as John D. Hawkins, Sheriff Gooch, and Isham Cheatham, come forward to dispense hospitalities, and to provide for the wants of the "inner man," one may be sure that nothing that should be done will be overlooked or omitted. We regret that we could not be present on Thursday. The prospect was that the assemblage would be largely increased, and that it would be a proud day, as Wednesday was, for the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of the District.

Gov. Bragg was present, by invitation, and occupied a seat on the stand with the President of the meeting. The Governor mixed freely with the people of all parties, and, it being near the spot of his nativity, he met with many of the friends and acquaintances of his youthful days. He wins golden opinions wherever he goes.

Letters were received by the Committee from Gov. Wise, Hon. A. H. Stephens, and other distinguished gentlemen, expressive of their regret in not being able to attend, and breathing the warmest spirit of devotion to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. We shall have the pleasure soon of laying these letters before our readers.

THE FORAYERS; OR THE RAID OF THE DOG-DAYS.—A new novel by W. Gilmore Sims is a new pleasure to the reading community. This is one of his series of historical novels, the scenes of which are all laid in South Carolina, in our Revolutionary times; and they bring familiarly before us the great actors of that day. "The Raid of the Dog-days" is interesting in the extreme—it is the skeleton of history rounded into fair proportions by romance, at a period when the British power was failing in the South, and the partizan leaders, such as Marion, Sumpter, Pickens, Lee and others, were hovering like birds of prey around the dispirited armies of the invader. Mr. Sims has woven an intricate web, and leaves it, just before the battle of Eutaw, all in a snarl, which is to be unravelled in a sequel entitled "Eutaw," the appearance of which will be anxiously looked for.

Mr. Pomeroy has "The Foray ers" for sale.

☞ The Raleigh Register speaks of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as "apostates and renegades." Wherefore? Why, because these gentlemen have done as Mr. Kerr has done—taken ground against Know Nothingism, and with the Democratic party, as the only sound, national party on the slavery question. That is the reason. But why "apostates and renegades," if Know Nothingism be not Whiggery in disguise? Yet the Register says Know Nothingism is not Whiggery. Why, then, these denunciations of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens? The truth is, these gentlemen stand just where they have always stood on the old party issues—*it is the Register and its friends who have renegaded—they are the traitors to the old Whig party.* The Register belongs to a *new* party. What has it done with its Whiggery?

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The reports from Jackson, Mississippi, were erroneous in saying that the Democrats of that State had elected all their candidates for Congress. Mr. Singleton, in the fourth district, failed to be re-elected, and is succeeded by William A. Lake, the K. N. candidate, and who, during the canvass, as we are informed by the "Mississippian," had the boldness to declare his opposition to the Nebraska act. The Democrats elected the Congressmen from the other four districts, as has been preqiously reported.

A STEREOTYPED, LIVING LIE.—Such is the declaration, by the K. N. leaders, that the Know Nothing is the *American* and the Democratic the *foreign* party. Political leaders capable of starting out with such a falsehood as their foundation work, will not scruple at any thing they may deem essential to carry out their selfish purposes.

No party can hope to be successful in this country, or, if successful, maintain its ascendancy for a sufficient length of time to carry out any of its objects and purposes, unless it be national in it principles, aims, purposes, and organization. *Register.*

As true as Holy Writ. And now give us the evidences of the nationality of the K. N. party.

CITY DEBT.—Philadelphia has the largest debt of any city in the Union, being nearly double of even that of extravagant San Francisco. Philadelphia has been sadly misgoverned by the Know Nothings, and the result is as might have been expected.

☞ The Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been unanimously re-elected to the United States' Senate by the Legislature of Texas.

JUDGE RUFFIN'S ADDRESS.—SLAVERY AND SLAVE LABOR.—The reader will find the extracts in our paper to-day, from the annual address delivered by Chief Justice Ruffin, before the Agricultural Society of North Carolina, worthy of a careful persual. He discusses the subject of labor in comexion with slavery with a calm, philosophic mind, and presents the subject in a light well calculated to remove prejudices which are contributing much to the sectional jealousies now existing between the North and the South. It should be remembered that Judge Ruffin is no politician. For scores of years he presided over the supreme court of North Carolina, and, by his great legal learning and his universally-conceded integrity, aided in giving to the decisions of that court a standing enjoyed by few others in the Union. In connexion with his official duties he has constantly devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm. The opinions of such a man, now that he is far advanced in life, with no possible motive to mislead, but with a heart strongly dedicated to the honor and prosperity of his country and the perpetuation of the Union, cannot fail to be productive of good impressions upon all who can appreciate wise and patriotic counsels. Admonished by age, Judge Ruffin resigned his office of chief justice; and now, as chairman of Alamance county court, and as a plain farmer, he fills the highest place in the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Washington Union.

GOV. GARDNER—MR. HAUGHTON, &c.—Gov. Gardner, in accepting the nomination of the Know Nothing party of Massachusetts, used the following language:

"I confess I am an anti-slavery man. I will oppose, in public or private life, the aggressions of slavery, so help me God! so long as I live." In the same speech he spoke of Judge Kane, as "an infamous slave-cathing commissioner at Philadelphia, who, I hope, will be impeached for his conduct before the next Congress, and were I there I would cheerfully give my vote in favor of such impeachment."

Gov. Gardner is the leader of one of the "northern brigades" of the Know Nothings, spoken of by Mr. Rayner; and Gov. Gardner is the man recently eulogized by Mr. Haughton and the Raleigh Register. What think you of it, people of Chatham?

But it seems that Mr. Haughton himself is not in favor of extending slavery, and hoots at the idea that Kansas can be made a slaveholding State. It seems, also, that he regards the repeal of the Missouri line as a "gross and palpable violation of a solemn pledge"—and, of course, if he had been a member of Congress he would have voted against such repeal. The South was under the ban of an unconstitutional enactment, and he deplores the legislation by which the South was relieved of this odium and injustice; and placed on a level, under the Constitution, with the free States. These are strong and pointed statements, but we are sustained by the record in making them. We have before us the New York Express of June 19, 1855, containing a speech delivered at a mass meeting by Mr. Haughton in New York City. We give that speech below, in full. Read it, people of Chatham, and do yourselves the justice to remember the highly objectionable sentiments it contains when Mr. Haughton again appears before you for your suffrages. If you preferred that Southern men, with their slaves, should be kept out of the common territories north of a certain line, unconstitutionally fixed by Congress—if you believe slavery ought not to be extended, and if you think it folly to suppose that Kansas can ever become a slaveholding State, why then of course you will sustain Mr. Haughton. The speech is as follows:

"ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq., having told the crowd that they might expect some "tall" speaking, introduced.

Hon. J. H. HAUGHTON, of North Carolina. He said he was glad to have an opportunity of speaking to his fellow-citizens of New York. He came from the South, from his beloved North Carolina, and was rejoiced to exchange sentiments with them, to address the conservative and national heart of the country. He came there to talk of principles dear to the heart of every true American; and of the platform which the American pary had put forth, and by which they intended to stand or fall. It was not sectional; it was not local; but it was a national platform. After speaking of the manner in which the delegates from N. York had acted in the National Convention, he said, that they were met with an opposite spirit—persons who had gone there to break up the Convention, and prevent its action, they showed from the beginning a determination to prevent the adoption of such a platform, as they knew the party could stand upon. He (Mr. H.) was one of the platform Committee, and he made a proposition of a moderate character, [the gentleman read it,] but that was voted down. All the South and nearly all the North went for it, but those men voted against it, and when asked what they required, they replied, "we have one ultimatum." They were asked, "if you get what you want, will you cease to agitate; will you ask nothing more of us?" But they answered not a word. Agitation was their object,—agitation, agitation! Now, what is the platform? He knew, he said, that there was a difference of opinion with reference to the Missouri Compromise, and he believed that an erroneous impression was entertained at the North, as regarded the feelings of the South on this question. *But he could tell them that the act of Congress abolishing it was received there as a gross, a palpable violation of a solemn pledge.* (Cheers.) He believed that agitation was a great evil, but for that he should never have heard of the violation of pledges; it was to the interest of both parties to drop every thing calculated to produce agitation; such he knew to be the sentiments of North Carolina. Nothing could be gained by it, for if the Compromise was restored, would it result in quiet? No? And yet the heart of the American people, he believed, did not desire agitation; none raised it but those who desired to ride into power upon that hobby. The South wants no agitation; the South wanted queit. *She had no interest in extending slavery—she would not benefitted by it, and it was folly to suppose they could ever make Kansas a slave State, for nature had placed a barrier to prevent it which could not be overcome.*

And what was to be got by agitation here? If any city or any State in the Union was more than another interested in the question it was the city of New York and the state of New York. The streams which flow hither brought her commerce, and commerce brought wealth; let the streams, then, as they flow back, carry not a sectional but a national sentiment.

The gentleman then proceeded to instance the Croton Water, which was introduced by an act of the Common Council, and intended to benefit all alike, he compared it to the Constitution of the United States, the work of a good council, and the blessings of which all were to share.

Slavery, he said, could have no other platform than the one now adopted, if they had said less they would have been guilty of not advocating a proper sentiment, and they must compromise sentiment in order to stand together. If they had adopted a resolution with two faces, they would have been unworthy of the principles they proclaimed, unworthy of being Americans; there was no denunciation,—no language which would read one way for the North, and another for the South; it was such as he that runs might read, and he that reads might understand. The American Party was in its infancy, he said, but it was bound to grow and to flourish; it had thrown off the corruption of both the Whig and Democratic party; it had risen from the ashes of both parties, and had been purified by fire. He would speak out like a freeman, the sentiments of freemen—he would deceive no man, and if his cause was right the people would flock to his standard, and if it was wrong, he would find no supporters. He believed it was the principle of the great American heart to do right, and when so, they must stand shoulder to shoulder, for the great principle which must and should stand. (Applause.) But they were the jury to decide—they were the jury and the judges to pass upon the matter, and it was one dear to each and to all. Let them be careful then how they make up they verdict—and, above all, let them forget they were ever Democrats or Whigs.—"Americans shall rule America." This was one of the principles of "Sam." Let them throw aside party and local prejudices,—repudiate all isms, unite with good will upon this common platform, and the country would be safe. [Loud cheers.]"

Mr. Haughton, it is rumored, is one of the K. N. delegates from this State to the National K. N. Convention, which is to meet in February in Philadelphia; we say it is rumored, for, the K. N. secrecy having been abolished, the public has not been informed authoritatively who the delegates are. These, then, are the sentiments which we may expect him to labor to carry out as a delegate. He will no doubt repeat to his Northern confederates what he said in June last, in New York; and he will thereby, beyond all question, invite them to continue their aggressions. Certainly it will not be his intention to do so, but we refer to what must be the inevitable result. Surely, then, he will not be a safe representative of the interests of North Carolina in such a Convention. We have had too much already of these declarations by Southern men, *that the South, with the Constitution on her side, is in the wrong*—too much of knuckling down and pleading, when we ought boldly to demand our rights and insist upon them. The Constitution is the bond of the Union; and the surest, indeed the only way to perpetuate the latter is to insist upon a strict construction of the former, and upon a full and constant concession by the North, under that instrument, of all the rights of the South.

ALABAMA.—The messeage of Gov. Winston to the Legislature of Alabama is a document of such length that several of the newspapers at the capital of the State have not found it convenient to publish it entire.

The Governor is anxious to have the affairs of the old State banks finally closed up; and, in regard to existing institutions, he thinks there are quite enough of them for all useful purposes, there being an abundance of capital, equal to all the demands of a well-regulated business. He asks the Legislature to pause in the establishment of banks.

The Governor speaks in warm terms of the University of the State, and deprecates the practice of sending pupils to other States when there is at home all the facilities for a liberal education. The results of the school system of the last year have not been as favorable as hoped for by its friends, and some legislation on the subject is suggested.

The insane hopital being far from complete, the Governor recommends that a building of more suitable dimensions should be erected in a more healthy section of the State; among the mountains, where land, labor, and the necessaries of life are cheap.

The Governor advises a reduction of the rate of taxation, and that the non-productive surplus should be loaned on sufficient security to works of public utility. He favors the repeal of the militia system, as it does not command the respect of the people.—He advises the repeal of the usury laws—they being, in his opinion, irrational, impolitic, and a relic of barbarism. He also recommends an amendment of the Constitution of the State, and a change of the time of the Legislative meeting to the first Monday in December.

The Governor, having disposed of all local subjects, enters elaborately upon the slave question.—He says;

"The continued and violent agitation of slavery by the people of the non-slaveholding States, exhits a settled purpose on their part, led on by the bigoted fanatic and scheming politician, to permit the South the enjoyment of no peace in the Union, until aroused by spirit of freemen, we will have them know we have borne with their aggressions until longer sumission to wrong and insult is not endurable."

After detailing the grievances of which the South complains, he remarks;

"The Union of these States is only to be preserved by a faithful observance of the terms of the compact, agreed upon in the Constitution: and the sooner the aggressor is made to understand such to be our conclusion, the more likely is the Union to last. So long as the Union is calculated to effect the great objects it was established to accomplish, it should be sustained. But when the government, under the control of a reckless majority, ceases to protect, and becomes an engine of oppression, it will have failed in the purpose of its creation, and will no longer be a proper object of respect or veneration."

The Governor argues, as the only corrective, a union of the whole South, and the adoption of measures calculated to maintain political and commercial iddependence.

"For myself, (says the Governor,) I have long been convinced that the day for compromises and appeals to Northern forbearance had passed, and that our safety depended on a sterner and more manly course, resolving, as heretofore, to ask for nothing but what is right, and determined to submit to no further wrong."

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.—His excellency, Thomas Bragg, accompanied by D. W. Courts, Esqr., Treasurer of the State and Jno. D. Whitford, President of the Attantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, made a short visit to Beaufort during the week which is closiong. They arrived in the Steamer Astoria last Saturday and remained until Tuesday morning.

On the arrival of the Steamer several of the Committee [Messrs. Manson, Styron, Taylor, Arendell and Pool) want off to her, received the Governor, and upon landing conducted him to the Front Street House.

During the stay of the Governor, many of our citizens called upon him, and, as far as we can learn, all, without regard to party predilections, were pleased with the acquaintance thus formed.

On Monday the Governor, accompanied by several members of the committee of reception, and other gentlemen, visited Fort Macon, the Mullet Fishery of Messrs. Hancock and Davis upon the Ocean shore, Shephard's Point and Gallant's.

During his stay in Beaufort, Governor Bragg visited Beaufort Female Seminary, and was received by the young ladies of our flourishing school in a becoming manner. One of the pupils, Miss. Lizzie J. Wharton, addressed the Governer in the following language.

GOVERNOR BRAGG: Within the Walls of Beaufort Female Seminary, we welcome you.

Here, while we are taught to tread the paths of Science, we are also taught to reverence the laws, and honor and esteem those called to execute them.

We, therefore, do not greet you as the successful politician, but as the honored Son of North Carolina, as one whom the suffrages of your fellow citizens have called to preside over her.

To which his Excellency responded in a felicitous manner, thanking the young ladies for their cordial greeting, and expressing the great pleasure he always derived from visiting Schools and Halls of learning.

After receiving an introduction to each of the pupils, and familiarly chatting, for a few minutes, with them, the Governor departed leaving a most favorable impression upon the Schollars by his courtesy and affability.

The Governor subsequently expressed his satisfaction at beholding so flourishing an Institution, and the smiling, happy faces of those who extended to him such a cordial welcome.

The Governor seemed much pleased with his visit and expressed his surprise to find our town presenting such a beautiful and agreeable appearance, and the kindness of our citizens won his regard. On leaving Beaufort early, Tuesday morning, he requested us to return to the citizens generally and to the members of the Committee, his thanks for the courtesies extended him.

'The dangers of the seas only excepted,' and we think our estimable friend, the Treasurer, enjoyed as fully as did Governor Bragg, the pleasures of the visit. *Ocean (Beaufort) Banner.*

Mr. Buchanan's Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The foreign despatches received by the Canada underwent an examination at the State Department until a late hour on Sunday night, and to-day were officially considered in the Cabinet meeting an hour earlier than usual for the purpose. It is understood that the representations of our government regarding the alleged violation of the neutrality laws by Mr. Crampton have not been met in that straightfoward manner our government had a right to expect. Mr. Buchanan says that the professions of friendship by the British cabinet were more profuse than heretofore, and expresses the opinion that procrastination has been resorted to in the hope that something may turn up to relieve the British government from its dilemma.

Commercial Record.

NEW YORK Nov. 28.—Flour improving. State Wheat—White $2 2C; Red $2 20. Western Corn brands $9 75; Ohio $9 87; Southern $10. Southern—mixed $1 06. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Stocks lower. Exchanges nominal at $1 08 a $1 08¼. Virginia Sixes 96; Missouri's 89.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—No material change.—All parties waiting arrival of steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Cotton firm. Sugar advanced a ¼. Molasses 31; Corn 86.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton declined an eigth.

☞ Capt. Spence Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, has been arrested on suspicion of having killed the late William Charles, Esq., on the night of the 16th November. He is in prison.

☞ The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement in to-day's Standard, of the sale of valuable property by John M. Fleming, *Trustee.*

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives of the 34th Congress, the first session of which commences on Monday, the 3d of December next.

(Democrats in Roman; Whigs, those with a star attached; A., Abolitionists, and K. N., Know Nothings.)

SENATE.

President, ... JESSE D. BRIGHT.
Secretary, ... ASBURY DICKENS.

	Expires.		Expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Clem C Clay, Jr,	1859	Stephen Adams,	1857
Benj Fitzpatrick,	1861	Albert G Brown,	1859
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
W K Sebastian,	1859	Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
Robt W Johnson,	1861	Vacancy,	1861
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Isaac Toucey,	1857	John P Hale, (A)	1859
Laf S Foster, (A)*	1861	James Bell,*	1861
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK	
Jno B Weller,	1857	Hamilton Fish,*	1859
Vacancy,	1861	W H Seward, (A)*	1861
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Jas M Bayard,	1857	Jno R Thompson,	1857
J M Clayton, (K N,)*	1859	Wm Wright,	1859
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Stephen R Mallory,	1857	David S Reid,	1859
David L Yulee,	1861	Asa Biggs,	1861
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
Robert Toombs,*	1859	B F Wade, (A)*	1857
Alfred Iverson,	1861	Geo E Pugh,	1861
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Jesse D Bright,	1857	Rich'd Brodhead,	1857
Vacancy,	1861	Vacancy,	1861
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A Douglas,	1859	Chas T James,	1857
L Trumbull, (A)	1861	Philip Allen,	1859
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Geo W Jones,	1859	A P Butler,	1861
James Harlan,*	1861	Joseph J Evans,	1857
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
J B Thompson,*	1859	James C Jones,*	1857
J J Crittenden, (K N)*	1861	John Bell,*	1859
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
J P Benjamin,*	1859	Thomas J Rusk,	1857
John Slidell,	1861	S Houston, (K N)	1859
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	J Collamer, (A)*	1861
W P Fessenden, (A)*	1859	Solomon Foote,*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Chs Summer, (A)*	1857	James M Mason,	1857
Henry Wilson, (A)	1859	R M T Hunter,	1859
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
Thos G Pratt,*	1857	Henry Dodge,	1857
Jas A Pearce,*	1861	Chas Durkee, (A)	1861
MICHIGAN.			
Lewis Cass,	1857		
Chas E Stuart,	1859		

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats,	32
Whigs,	12
Abolitionists,	10
Know Nothings,	3
Vacancies,	4

There are now four vacancies in the Senate—the terms of Messrs. Atchison of Missouri, Petit of Indiana, Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.		NEW JERSEY.	
1 Percy Walker, K N		1 Isaiah T Clawson,*	
2 Eli S Shorter,		2 Geo R Robbins,*	
3 Sampson W Harris,		3 James Bishop,*	
4 Wm R Smith, K N		4 George Vail,	
5 Geo S Houston,		5 A M C Pennington.	
6 W R W Cobb,		NEW YORK.	
7 Jas F Dowdell.		1 Wm W Valk,* K N	
ARKANSAS.		2 J S T Stranahan,	
1 A B Greenwood,		3 Guy R Pelton,*	
2 Albert Rust.		4 John Kelly,	
CALIFORNIA.		5 T R Whitney,* K N	
1 J W Denver,		6 John Wheeler,	
2 P T Herbert.		7 Thos Childs, J,* K N	
CONNECTICUT.		8 Abre Wakeman,*	
1 E Clark, Jr, K N		9 Bayard Clark,* K N	
2 J Woodruff,* K N		10 Ambrose S Murray,*	
3 Sidney Dean,* K N		11 R H King,* K N	
4 W W Welch,* K N		12 Killman Miller,*	
DELAWARE.		13 Russell Sage,*	
E D Culin,* K N		14 Samuel H Dixon,*	
FLORIDA.		15 Edward Dodd,*	
Augustus E Maxwell		16 Geo A Simmons,*	
GEORGIA.		17 F E Skinner,	
1 Jas L Seward,		18 Thos R Horton,*	
2 Martin J Crawford,		19 Jonas A Hughston,*	
3 Robert J Trippe, K N		20 Orasmus B Matheson,*	
4 Hiram Warner,		21 Henry Bennett,*	
5 John H Lumpkin,		22 Andrew C M'Carthy,*	
6 Howell Cobb,		23 W A Gilbert,*	
7 N Greene Foster, K N		24 Amos P Granger,*	
8 A H Stepheus,*		25 Edwin B Morgan,*	
ILLINOIS.		26 Andrew Oliver,	
1 E B Washburn,*		27 John M Parker,	
2 J A Woodworth,*		28 Wm W Kelsey,	
3 Jesse O Norton,*		29 J Williams, K N	
4 James Knox,*		30 Benj Pringle,*	
5 Wm A Richardson,		31 Thos T Flogler,*	
6 Thomas L Harris,		32 Sol G Haven, K N*	
7 James C. Allen,		33 F S Edwards, K N*	
8 Vacancy,		OHIO.	
9 S A Marshall,		1 Tim C Day, K N	
INDIANA.		2 J S Harrison, K N*	
1 Smith Miller,		3 L D Campbell, (A)*	
2 Wm H English,		4 M H Nicholas, K N	
3 George G Dunn,*		5 Richard Mott, K N	
4 Wm Cumback, K N		6 Jonas R Emrie, K N	
5 D P Holloway,*		7 Aaron Harlan,*	
6 Lan. Barbour, K N		8 Benj Stanton,*	
7 Harvey D. Scott,*		9 Cooper K Watson,*	
8 Daniel Mace, K N		10 Oscar F Moore,*	
9 Schuyler Colfax,*		11 J B Horton, K N*	
10 Sam Hunton, K N,*		12 S Galloway, K N*	
11 John U Petit, K. N.		13 John Sherman,*	
IOWA.		14 Philemon Bliss,*	
1 James Thorington,*		15 Wm R Sapp, K N*	
2 Augustus Hall.		16 Edward Ball,*	
KANSAS.		17 Chas J Albright,	
J W Whitfield.		18 B F Leitter, K N	
KENTUCKY.		19 Edward Wade,*	
1 H C Burnett,		20 J R Giddings, (A)*	
2 J P Campbell, K N		21 John A Bingham,*	
3 W L Underwood, K N		OREGON.	
4 A G Talbot,		Joseph Lane.	
5 J H Jewett,		PENNSYLVANIA.	
6 J M Elliott,		1 Thos B Florence,	
7 H Marshall, K N		2 Job R Tyson,*	
8 A K Marshall, K N		3 Wm Milward,*	
9 L M Cox, K N		4 Jacob Broom, K N*	
10 S F Swope, K N		5 John Cadwallader,	
LOUISIANA.		6 J Hickman,	
1 Geo Eustis, Jr., K N		7 S Bradshaw, K N*	
2 Miles Taylor,		8 J Glancy Jones,	
3 Thomas G Davidson,		9 Anthony E Roberts,*	
4 Wm B Lewis, K. N.		10 John C Kunkel,*	
MAINE.		11 Jas H Campbell,*	
1 John M Wood,*		12 Henry M Fuller,*	
2 John J Perry,		13 Asa Parker.	
3 Ebenezer Knowlton,		14 Gelusha A Grow,	
4 Samuel B Benson,		15 J J Pearce,	
5 I Washburn, Jr., K N		16 Lemuel Todd,	
6 Thos J D Fuller.*		17 D F Robinson,*	
MASSACHUSETTS.		18 John R Edie,*	
1 Robt B Hall, K N*		19 John Covode,*	
2 J Buttington, K N		20 J Knight,*	
3 W S Damrell, K N		21 David Ritchie,*	
4 L B Comins, K N		22 S A Purviance,*	
5 A Burlingame, K N		23 John Allison,*	
6 Tim. Davis, K N*		24 David Barclay,	
7 N P Banks, Jr., K N		25 John Dick.*	
8 C L Knapp, K N		RHODE ISLAND.	
9 Alex DeWitt, K N		1 N B Duree, K N	
10 C C Chaffee, K N		2 B B Thurston, K N	
11 Mark Tratton, K N		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
MARYLAND.		1 John McQueen,	
1 James A Stewart,		2 Wm Aiken,	
2 James B Ricaud, K N		3 L M Keitt,	
3 James M Harris, K N		4 Preston S Brooks,	
4 H Winter Davis, K N		5 Jas L Orr,	
5 H W Hoffman, K N		6 Wm W Boyce.	
6 Thomas P Bowie,*		TENNESSEE.	
MICHIGAN.		1 N G Taylor, K N	
1 Wm A Howard,*		2 W H Sneed, K N	
2 Henry Waldrom,*		3 S A Smith,	
3 D S Walbridge,*		4 J H Savage,	
4 Geo W Peck.		5 Chas Ready, K N	
MISSOURI.		6 G W Jones,	
1 Luther M Kennett,*		7 J V Wright,	
2 Gilchrist Porter,*		8 F K Zollicoffer, K N	
3 James J Lindley,*		9 E Ethridge, K N	
4 John G Miller,*		10 Thos Rivers, K N	
5 Mordecai Oliver,*		TEXAS.	
6 John S Phelps,		1 Matthew Ward,	
7 Sam'l Caruthers,*		2 P H Bell.	
MISSISSIPPI.		UTAH.	
1 D B Wright		John M Bernhisel.	
2 Henry S Bennett,		VERMONT.	
3 Wm Barksdale,		1 James Meacham,*	
4 Wm A Lake, K N		2 Justin S Morrill,*	
5 John A Quitman.		3 Alvah Sabin.*	
MINNESOTA.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry M Bice.		1 Thos H Bayly,	
NEBRASKA.		2 John S Millson,	
Napoleon B Giddings.		3 John S Caskie,	
NORTH CAROLINA.		4 Wm O Goode,	
1 Robt T Paine, K N		5 Thos S Bocock,	
2 Thos Ruffin,		6 Paulus Powell,	
3 Warren Winslow,		7 Wm Smith,	
4 L O'B Branch,		8 Chas J Faulkner,	
5 E G Reade, K N		9 Henry A Edmondson,	
6 R C Puryear, K N		10 John Letcher,	
7 Burton Craige,		11 John S Carlisle, K N	
8 T L Clingman.		12 Chas S Lewis,	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		13 Fayette McMullen.	
1 James Pike,* K N		WASHINGTON.	
2 M W Tappan, K N		J Patten Anderson.	
3 A H Cragin, K N		WISCONSIN.	
NEW MEXICO.		1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,	
Jose Manuel Gollegos.		2 C C Washburn,	
		3 Chas Billingshurst.	

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats,	83
Whigs,	77
Know Nothings,	73
Vacancy,	1
	233

And seven territorial delegates.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY THE 27TH OF DECEMBER NEXT will be sold at the dwelling house of Stephen Stephenson, living eight miles South of Raleigh, SEVEN LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, belonging to the estate of H. A. McCullers, deceased, consisting of men and women.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. TURNER, Adm'r.

Nov. 27, 1855. 3—3tpd.

Political Matters at Washington.

NOVEMBER 28.—More than fifty members of Congress have arrived. Several Republicans and Fusionists

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate.
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wafflington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Siaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpaces, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 95—1d.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will be hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Oct. 26 1855. 96—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Atmas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by
J. J. LITCHFORD.
Oc ober 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harris.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings

Witness: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.
J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.
October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 210 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the people of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each voluue will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57 —

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 20—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. M., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 8—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. H. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $3 00; for second class do, $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
February 27, 1855. R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent. 35—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following volumes:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 18, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 18, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
Market Square,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 19, '55. 95—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Whl. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. "
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA